Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

is not free from this danger of copying the obvious, while failing to perceive the essential in the working of a foreign government" (pp. 280-281). The volume furnishes an important and most valuable addition to the "American Citizen Series," of which it is a part. WM. STARR MYERS.

ANCIENT GREECE: A SKETCH OF ITS ART, LITERATURE, AND PHILOSOPHY, VIEWED IN CONNECTION WITH ITS EXTERNAL HISTORY FROM EARLIEST TIMES TO THE AGE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT. By H. B. Cotterill. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

The writer states in his preface that he has essayed to give, by means of description, illustration, and quotation, a compendious history of Greece from earliest times. Such an undertaking is obviously wellnigh colossal, and one is not surprised, therefore, that the work bulks 483 pages—bulks so large, in fact, as to be rather unwieldy for practical purposes. The comprehensive character of the volume will be revealed by a glance at the titles of its nine chapters: I. The Ægean Civilization; The Acharnian Supremacy. II. The Dark Age. III. From the First Olympiad to Peisistratus. IV. The Age of Peisistratus. V. The Persian Invasions. VI. The Rise of the Athenian Empire. VII. The Peloponnesian War. VIII. The Spartan and the Theban Supremacy. IX. The Rise of Macedonia; Philip and Alexander. Sections bearing on the contemporary life, literature, and art of the Greeks are appended after each chapter. At the end are brief chapters on Greek Temples, Dress, Coins, and Vases.

The whole book is a very good example of recent tendencies to restore and interpret the ancient past through the medium of its various recorded activities, whether in its literature or on its monuments and other archæological remains. Thus, in each chapter, we have, as it were, a conic section of Greek life, with its divers streaks of science, art, philosophy, poetry, politics, religion, war, social customs, and what not. The effect of this effort at coördination of material is sometimes confusing and even bewildering, especially as the writer has allowed himself in places to ramble, anticipate, and double back. But what has been sacrificed of orderly statement and presentation has been offset, in part at least, by the gain in the impression produced of the organic character of Greek life and achievement. An immense amount of information, too, has been assembled, and no one can come away from the reading of the book without a fuller mind and a larger view of a great people of antiquity. And while it cannot be described as scientific in its method and execution, as a popular work it will have a place. It is not strictly history, though it follows the general historical lines; it is certainly not a hand-book of literature, though it deals with all the great names and masterpieces of Greek literature; it cannot be called a manual of Greek art and sculpture, though it gives one a very good idea of the famous sculptors and artists of ancient Greece; it is no one of these in particular—it is in fact an attempt at a broad view of Greek life through the combined medium of all these, in so far as they may be made to serve that ambitious purpose.

The style is free and easy, but in view of the ground to be gone over it is often too leisurely and discursive. The recital of facts known to every schoolboy becomes here and there a little tedious, but a sprightliness of manner not infrequently turns up to relieve the work from the suggestion of dullness, and there are flashes of spirit, reaches of vision, more than once, that will hardly fail to stimulate and even inspire the reader. The estimates of the great writers are various, some admirable, some not altogether discriminating, but in general usually sympathetic and fair. A right sense of proportion has not always been observed, but the author is to be commended in that he seeks throughout to subordinate the symbols to the greater realities for which they stand.

One of the admirable features of the book is its large number of excellent plates and illustrations. The print is all that could be desired, and several good chronological tables and other lists, together with an index, contribute materially to the practical value of the work. On the whole, for one who wishes to get a broad outlook on the entire field of the wonderful life and thought and activity of the ancient Greeks and to acquire a general cultural background for the appreciation of Greek art and literature, the book will not be a disappointment and may be read with profit.

A. W. McWhorter.